

WEATHER.

Rain today and probably tomorrow; colder today.
Temperature for twenty-two hours ended at 10 p.m. last night: Highest, 55; lowest, 35.
Full report on Page 24.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12, 1922.

FIVE CENTS.

SENATE'S POSITION ON ARMS TREATIES NOW IS FAVORABLE

All Would Pass Practically
Unanimously If Voted
Upon Tomorrow.

FOUR-POWER PACT ONLY ONE FACING CRITICISM

Reservation to Article II Is Possible—Attitude of Democrats Is Revealed.

BY G. GOULD LINCOLN.

A canvass of views of members of the Senate on the subject of the limitation and Pacific and far east treaties emanating from the Washington conference, completed last night, indicates:

1. If the Senate should vote on the treaties tomorrow, they would be ratified without exception, and all except the four-power Pacific treaty practically unanimously. The probabilities are that all of the treaties will be ratified whenever they are voted on.

2. Such opposition as there is to the treaties, today centers about the four-power pact, and this treaty is likely to lead to considerable debate.

3. A reservation to article II of the four-power pact, somewhat similar to the reservation adopted by the Senate to article X of the league of nations covenant, is likely to be adopted.

As has been said, the opposition in the Senate to the treaties is centered about the four-power pact. The naval limitation treaty is expected to receive practically the unanimous support of the Senate. So will the treaty to curb the use of submarines against merchant vessels and the use of poison gas in war.

Question on Chinese Tariff.

The treaties with China will be subject to some opposition, but they will be ratified by a large vote, too, it is indicated. There is some protest against the treaty fixing the tariff duties which China may charge. Senator King of Utah, democrat, is one of those who believe the United States should not enter into a pact which recognizes the right of outside nations to coerce China in the matter of customs duties. There are other senators who hold the same view, and some of them who oppose the general treaty regarding China on the ground that, as in the case of the tariff, the United States is preparing to enter a compact to recognize the status quo in China, and China has been despoiled of much of its territory by other nations party to the pact.

Senate Foreign Relations Committee Has Just Begun Its Consideration of the Treaties.

Contrary to the expectations of many, it began yesterday with the four-power treaty. The suggestion has been made that the Senate should be asked to ratify first the treaties to which there is little, if any, opposition—that in this way the Senate would resume consideration of the four-power treaty. The conference as written, which would smooth the way for the four-power pact.

Strategy in Plan.

But it has appeared wise to some of the republican leaders to deal with the four-power pact first—the treaty to which there is greatest opposition. They fear that, with the naval limitation treaty and other unopposed treaties out of the way, the opposition to the four-power treaty might be broken down for a long series of all-bustling tactics might delay that treaty very considerably. On the other hand, with the naval limitation treaty, particularly desired by the people as a peace measure, as well as a measure of economy, waiting action, the four-power treaty may move faster through the Senate.

There is no doubt but what the treaties are interrelated; they represent the completed work of the conference, and the supporters of the pacts insist it is necessary to ratify them all.

No further meeting of the foreign relations committee is to be held until Thursday morning, owing to the absence from Washington of Senator Lodge, chairman of the committee. The expectation is that when the committee meets it will resume consideration of the four-power treaty. In addition to the committee consideration of the treaties, it is expected that party conferences will be held by both the republicans and the democrats before the treaties are discussed on the floor of the Senate. At these conferences the respective leaders, Senator Lodge and Underwood, both members of the American delegation, will explain the provisions of the pacts and why they were negotiated.

At present the answer obtained generally from democratic senators as to whether they will support the treaties is: "I am favorable to the naval limitation treaty and the others, except perhaps the four-power pact. That treaty I must examine carefully before deciding what to do."

But from democratic sources the assurance came last night that the four-power pact would be ratified with few democratic votes cast against it after it has been debated at some length.

The ranks of the old "irreconcilables," the senators who voted through thick and thin against the league of nations, with or without reservations, has dwindled somewhat through failure of re-election or

Man and Wife Dead, Nine Made Ill as Cat Seeks Fish on Stove

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, February 11.—

A cat's effort to steal fish from a frying pan resulted in the death of David Frisch and his wife, Freda, from gas poisoning, and the illness of eight other persons in a three-story Brooklyn tenement today.

The cat brushed against a gas range, turning on one of the regulators.

YAP CONTROVERSY ENDED BY TREATY

Signatures Affixed to Pact
Guaranteeing U. S. Rights
on Mandated Islands.

JAPAN PROMISES TO AID

Will Use Right of Expropriation, if
Needed, to Secure Facilities
America May Require.

The long controversy between the United States and Japan relating to the Pacific island of Yap—the subject of many notes and other diplomatic exchanges—was formally and finally ended yesterday with the signature of a treaty by representatives of the two countries.

The treaty which defines the rights of the United States in Yap and other islands mandated to Japan under the treaty of Versailles was signed at 2:30 o'clock by Secretary Hughes for the United States and Baron Kijuro Shidehara for Japan in the office of the former at the State Department.

The signing was quite informal, and was witnessed only by the State Department officials who prepared the treaty.

Negotiations for the treaty were instituted last June and the terms of settlement were almost entirely agreed upon before the meeting of the conference on limitation of armament. Final steps toward the treaty were completed early in December, and on December 12 Secretary Hughes made public the essential points of the agreement.

The treaty declared that under the treaty the United States is given free access to the island of Yap on a footing of entire equality with Japan or any other nation in all that relates to the landing and operation of the existing Yap-Guam cable or of any cable which may hereafter be laid by the United States or its nationals.

Given Equal Rights.

It also was agreed, according to Secretary Hughes, that the United States and its nationals were to be accorded the same rights and privileges with respect to radio telegraphic service as with regard to cables. In relation to electrical communications, it was agreed that the United States should have rights of residence within restriction, and rights of acquisition, enjoyment and undisturbed possession, upon a footing of entire equality with Japan or any other nation or their respective nationals of all property and interests, both personal and real, including lands, buildings, residences, offices, work and appurtenances.

The treaty also provides that no permits or license shall be required for the enjoyment of any of these rights and privileges; that there should be no censorship or supervision of operation of free entry and exit, for persons or property and that no taxes or exactions either with respect to operation of cable, property, persons or vessels should be assessed.

Japan also agreed that it will use its power of expropriation to secure to the United States needed property and facilities for the purpose of electrical communication in the island if such property or facilities cannot otherwise be obtained.

On its part, the United States consents to Japanese administration of the islands in the Pacific ocean north of the equator mandated to Japan under the provisions of the treaty of Versailles, subject to all the provisions with respect to the island of Yap, and also subject to certain other conditions. These latter are that the United States is to have the benefit of the engagements of Japan as set forth in the mandate, and that Japan shall permit complete freedom of conscience and the free exercise of all forms of worship consonant with public order and morality, and shall permit missionaries of all religions freedom of access and travel and the right to own property and to open schools throughout the territory. Japan, however, is given the right to exercise such control over missionaries as may be necessary for the maintenance of public order and good government.

Japan further agrees that vested American property rights in the islands will be maintained and respected, and agrees that any modifications in the mandate granted under the treaty of Versailles are to be subject to the consent of the United States, and that Japan will address to the United States a duplicate report on the administration of the mandate.

It was further agreed that the treaties between the United States and Japan now in force should apply to the mandated islands.

"HONEY FITZ" TO RUN

BOSTON, February 11.—John F. Fitzgerald, former congressman and former mayor, announced today that he would be a candidate next fall for democratic nomination for either United States senator or governor.



SQUASH CENTER COMMENTS ON CONFERENCE CONCLUSIONS.

VALET OF TAYLOR CLOSELY QUIZZED

All Investigating Forces Unite
in Session Lasting Several Hours.

JEALOUSY THEORY LOOMS

New Angles to Mystery Intimated.
All Testimony Centers
on Sands.

By the Associated Press.

LOS ANGELES, Calif., February 11.—

Henry Peavey, who was the house-

man for William Desmond Taylor, murdered film director, was escorted late today to the office of District Attorney Thomas L. Woolwine by two deputy sheriffs.

At the office the deputies, Peavey, Mr. Woolwine, W. C. Doran, his chief deputy, and a court reporter were all sequestered for several hours in Mr. Woolwine's private office.

A half hour after the conference began Capt. David L. Adams of the Los Angeles police department, who has had charge of the police investigation, joined the other officials and Peavey.

This was the first time that representatives of the three principal offices working on the case—that is, the police, the sheriff and the district attorney—had met in a joint conference.

Peavey has given several statements, including a very extended one taken by the police. All of his stories have had to do with the life of Taylor in the months that Peavey was employed by him and with occurrences surrounding the finding of Mr. Taylor's body, bearing a revolver bullet wound, in the director's home here last week.

Investigate Jealousy Theory.

The taking of a new statement under the circumstances existing today was deemed to mean that further investigation of the sheriff's theory of jealousy as a possible motive for the crime was to be made by all the officers employed on the case.

Other than the examination of Peavey, apparently little of importance happened today in the murder inquiry.

Peavey left the office after having been closeted with the officials about an hour. He went out alone, the officials continuing their conference as he departed.

"I have nothing to say," Peavey told reporters. "I've just told my story over and over."

Under Sheriff Biscailuze and Capt. Adams came out a little later. "I cannot say that anything new has developed from the questioning of Peavey," Biscailuze said. "However, it does not mean that no new angle of investigation has been discovered. We will have to check up on certain matters before we can determine that."

Ted Taylor, former publicity man

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

BRITAIN DELAYS REPLY TO POINCARÉ ON PARLEY

But Foreign Office Will Soon Be
Ready to Discuss Program With
France and Italy.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, February 11.—Great Britain

has not yet replied to the memorandum of M. Poincaré, in which the French premier extended an invitation to the allied governments for a preliminary consultation with the object of adopting a line of common action relative to the order of the day at the Genoa conference.

It is semi-officially stated here, however, that the British foreign office is approaching acceptance of the plan for a preliminary study by British, French and Italian experts of both the resolutions adopted by the allied supreme council on January 6, calling the Genoa conference, and the program of the conference.

Jazz Affects Young Like Booze; Educator Wants Law to Stop It

By the Associated Press.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., February 11.—

Jazz music has much the same effect on young people as liquor and should be legislated against, I. L. Cammack, superintendent of schools here, asserted in a speech before 1,000 public school teachers today.

"The nation has been fighting booze a long time," Mr. Cammack said. "I am just wondering whether this jazz isn't going to have to be legislated against as well."

"It seems to me that when it gets into the blood of some of our young folks—and I might add, older folks, too—it serves them just about as good as a stiff drink of booze would do."

Mr. Cammack said that he had been thinking of the matter for some time and that he had been talking it over with several of his colleagues.

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FAVORS FULL TEST OF BUILDINGS HERE

Mr. Zihlman Drafting Resolution to Insure Public Safety.

FINDS LAW UNENFORCED

Code Should Have Prevented Disaster, He Says—Engineer Reports Theater Walls Defective.

Thorough investigation of every theater, church, hall and other places of public gathering in the national capital, with a view to ascertaining any structural defects and fire hazards and making complete protection for the safety of those who may gather therein, is proposed in a resolution which Representative N. Zihlman of Maryland is drafting.

He will soon ask Congress to set up a commission of nationally recognized authorities to take charge of such a general survey of the buildings, both public and private, in the capital, several at least of which, Representative Zihlman says, are known to be "fire-traps," though housing priceless government documents.

He believes that this commission should be made up of such men as Elliott Woods, architect of the Capitol; Maj. Gen. Lansing H. Beach, chief of engineers of the Army, and one or more of the best building contractors in the country.

Sure Congress Will Act.

Representative Zihlman expresses the conviction that he can get such a resolution passed, as the best way in which Congress can act for the protection of human life against a repetition of such a calamity as started the nation two weeks ago when the roof of the Knickerbocker Theater collapsed. He believes that such action by direction of Congress here in the National Capital will set an example for other communities throughout the country to make sure that buildings in which large numbers of people gather are absolutely safe.

In discussing his intention to do all that lies in his power, as a member of Congress and a member of the House District committee, to protect the public against hazards in theaters and other buildings, due to faulty construction or fire hazards, Representative Zihlman said:

Regulations Sufficient.

"Since the Knickerbocker disaster, I have carefully looked over the building regulations of the District of Columbia, and find that the act of 1878 gives the Commissioners the right to make and enforce such building regulations as they deem advisable, and the regulations so made shall have the same force and effect within the District as if enacted by Congress. The regulations so made have been supplemented from time to time by acts of Congress.

"While the regulations here are not entirely as explicit or as carefully drawn as the building code in many other large cities, at the same time there is sufficient law and regulation now in force to have prevented a catastrophe such as occurred, if the existing code had been enforced.

"It would seem that the regulations and laws on the subject were disregarded in the construction of this theater, and that no attention was paid to the safeguards and restrictions laid down by law. On page 12, section 3, of the building code, it is provided that the assistant inspectors of buildings shall, under the direction of the inspector of buildings, examine all buildings in course of erection as often as feasible to insure sufficient supervision.

Notice of Changes Required.

"In section 5, on the same page, the inspector of buildings and his assistants shall see that the work is done in accordance with the law and regulations; that the material used is up to the standard required by these regulations; that the work is

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6.)

PRESIDENT FAVORS RETURN TO THE OLD CONVENTION PLAN

Places Party and Policies
Above Individual, He Tells
Republican Club League.

WOULD HAVE MORE OF LINCOLN'S SPIRIT

Wants to See More Women in Public Life—Hundreds Attend Big Banquet.

With great emphasis and in words that were unmistakable in their plainness, President Harding last night at the Lincoln day banquet of the League of Republican State Clubs of the District of Columbia declared that he craved for the return of intelligent conventions as the means of electing men to public office.

The President was extolling the republican party and the great service it has performed in the advancement of the republic since the days of Lincoln when he made this significant utterance, which left no doubt in the minds of more than six hundred men and women assembled in the Willard banquet hall that the chief executive is a genuine partisan and that he places his party and its beliefs and policies above those of any individual, even his own.

"I would rather have men seeking office appeal for support on their party's platform and policies than as one who appeals as an individual, because of his own ideas and policies," President Harding said immediately after declaring in favor of the selection of public servants by means of the old-time convention.

Extols Lincoln.

"Lincoln was a party man," he continued. "Lincoln was an out-and-out partisan and no better or greater republican ever lived and no greater or better President ever served our republic. Lincoln believed in his party and I, too, believe in that party as it is today. If I could express one outstanding wish tonight while we are assembled to commemorate the memory of that colossal statesman, it would be that we would have more of the spirit of Lincoln and the party of Lincoln than we have now."

"I believe in collective vision, in the wisdom of a convention—the dictum of the party to serve. It has been proven that party principles are high and that its aim is for the advancement of the nation. In my estimation, no party service is worth while that in the end is not of the highest. If I did not believe with all my heart in my party and its policies—if the latter were not good—I would seek quickly to alter that policy."

Tribute to Women.

The President then paid a tribute to the part women have played in the party since obtaining the right to vote, and in doing so he smiled down at Mrs. Harding, who sat beside him. He said he wished to call attention to the fact that in being with him Mrs. Harding had the distinction of being the first mistress of the White House to be seated at a republican party banquet.

"I hope there will be more women in public life, and there will be before my administration is concluded," he said.

In acknowledging the great applause that greeted him, he arose to speak, President Harding stated that he was deeply interested in republican organizations and was in favor of everything that tended to promote party activity and spirit.

"I cannot forget," he said, "that I first acquired the trust of my party before I was given the trust of the people of the nation. Well do I know that it was not I, the individual, who won the election in November, 1920. It was the party of Lincoln, of McKinley and Roosevelt that was returned to power by the will of the people."

Utterances Cheered.

During his references to the republican party and his belief in that party, his utterances were repeatedly and loudly cheered. There was no mistaking the fact that the President had struck a pleasing and happy tone, he stated that America was the only truly representative government in the world. "It is not because we have outstepped all the other people of the world, nor because of our personality, nor because of our racial inheritance."

"That we are the most representative nation, my countrymen, must be because of the foundation upon which our republic was built. That foundation was solid and have developed it by the instrument of political parties which in my opinion is a contribution to human achievement."

"You must not become discouraged by the happenings of the moment. Do not forget how things came to that master martyr, Lincoln. He faced many discouragements and distressing situations. He drank from as bitter a cup as ever touched the lips of any human being. His faith was unaffected and his courage undaunted. Above it all he rose to great heights and wrote the supreme chapter in the history of this great republic. He was the master statesman of his time and it is a joy and a privilege to be with